AFFAIRS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Our Canadian Correspondence. MONTREAL, April 26, 1849. Graphic Account of the Burning of the House of Parliament, and the Proceedings of the Mob, &c. The work has at length fairly commenced. It was announced yesterday afternoon, in all the places of public resort, that his Excellency would go down to Parliament, and sanction numerous bills, particularly the one relating to the customs. It was never presumed for one moment, however, that the notorious and detested "rebel bill" was to be one of them. At 4 P.M., the hour appointed for the ceremony, a fair assemblage of people were collected in front of the parliamentary buildings .-It was not till 5 P.M. that the Governor entered the council chamber, and took his seat on the the council chamber, and took his seat on the throne. In the meantime, a rumor had got abroad that the "rebel bill" was, indeed, to be assented to. The report quickly spread, and before the conclusion of the ceremony, a crowd, numbering about 1,500 persons, were collected together to receive the representative of British sovereignty, with the long announced honors. The royal sanction was given to forty-eight bills, amongst which, the crowd were informed by those who had been in the interior of the buildings, was the obnoxious bill. About 6 o'clock, his Excellency en ered his carriage, and was driven off at a rapid rate, amidst curses, yells, hootings, and a shower of rotten eggs, dirt and stones. Lord Elgin had to run the gauntlet of the various missiles, for the distance of 100 yards. The carriage windows were down, and Colonel Bruce was inside with him. Three-eggs entered the carriage, and some struck his lordship in the face. Horses, equipage, footmen, &c., were all completely covered with the unsavory missiles. The staff fared very little better.—The fact of the royal sanction having been given to the "rebellion losses" bill, now spread like wildfire. By 7 o'clock alarm bells were ringing all over the town, and criers went through the streets calling a mass meeting to be held on the Champ de Mars, at 8 o'clock. By the appointed time, upwards of two thousand people had assembled, and by 9 o'clock, it had swelled to 5,000.—The following series of resolutions were proposed and passed, amidst universal applause.

[We published the resolutions yesterday.—Eo. Herald.] throne. In the meantime, a rumor had got abroad

and passed, amidst universal applause.

[We published the resolutions yesterday.—Ed. Herald.]

After the passing of the last resolution, one of the popular leaders of the mob got upon the chair, and addressed them in a most violent and inflammatory manner, amidst the continued and deafening cheers. The time for action has arrived. We must work. We have passed resolutions enough—they have been disregarded. To the Parliament House! A chord in the hearts of the vast multitude had been touched, which every heart rechoed. The moving thousands, preceded by torches, marched at a furious rate in the direction of the Legislature. By 10 P. M. eight thousand persons were in front of the buildings, where the Assembly was in full session at the time. A shower of stones "as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," were poured upon the windows, which, from the brilliant manner in which they were lighted, afforded a most tempting mark. When the stones came pouring into the windows, the members of the Assembly thought it time to beat a retreat, and retired into the lobby, there to await the issue of events. No sooner had the members left, than about one hundred of the mob, armed to the teeth, rushed into the Assembly room, and their leader, swearing he would come Oliver Cromwell over them, placed himself in the Speaker's chair, assumed the hat, and announced, with stentorian lungs, "Gentlemen, the French Parliament is dissolved!" adding "and we are all going to h—!!" One brawny fellow then seized hold of the mace, which, from the house being in committee at the time, lay on the table, and having shouldered it, marched off. The rest set to work, and the destruction commenced.

Whilst this body of men were smashing everything

Whilst this body of men were smashing everything Whilst this body of men were smashing everything inside the Legislative Assembly room. A cry of fire was suddenly raised. In the meantime, Col. Gugy heading the members, clerks, and ladies, rushed through the hall of the House, and out at the principal door, agreeably surprised at not finding themselves stopped. The fury and rapidity with which the flames spread, can hardly be imagined; in less than fifteen minutes, the whole of the wing occupied by the House of Assembly was in flames, and, awing to the intimate communications between owing to the intimate communications between the two Houses, the Upper House was rapidly in-volved in the same destruction.

The mob had now amounted to almost incredible

numbers, and remained stoical spectators of the scene. The troops arrived shortly afterwards, and were received with loud cheers, which several were received with loud cheers, which companies of the 23d Regiment returned. One soldier, a private, fired his musket in the air; he was immediately arrested, and sent to the guard house. By 11 o'clock, nothing but the smouldering ruins of the House—in which a measure fraught with injustice and iniquity was introduced, passed, and received the royal assent—now remain; a fitting tribute to the rage of an insulted people.

None regret the loss of the buildings; every one, the splendid libraries, in which were the archives and records of Canada for hundreds of years; valuable works, from every quarter of the globe, were heaped in profusion within those walls; eleven

valuable works, from every quarter of the globe were heaped in profusion within those walls; elever hundred volumes of records of the British House

of Commons, of which no other copy was extant, were destroyed. Not eighty dollars worth of property was saved. The loss is irreparable, and is regretted by all. The Queen's picture was saved from the burning buildings, but destroyed in the streets. The party in charge of the mace carried it to Donegana's Hotel, and there placed it in the hands of Sir Allan McNab. No lives were lost. T.B. Turner, Esq., of the Montreal Courser, Sir Allan McNab, and the Hon. W. Badgely, in attempting to save some books from the library, were nearly lost. They were obliged to drop the works and rush for the legislative council chamber door, which, to their horror, they found locked. Their cries were heard by a party in the library of the council, who had axes, and the panel was smashed in; they then escaped by a ladder from the bulcony. It was rumored amongst the mob; that the French members were hid in the cellars, and would be destroyed by the fire. The announcement was received with the most brutal cheers. At 12 o'clock, satisfied with the work of the evening, the multitude dispersed. His Excellency, the Governor General, with his family, came into town, and remained all night under the protection of a large guard at Government House. Early this morning. Mesers. Mack, Heward, Montpomerie, und Ferres, proprietor of the Montreal Gazette, were arrested on a charge of arson. They were taken before the police magistrates, and after an examination of a few hours, remanded to pail till to-morrow. The excitement during the day was intense. A mob of three thousand persons accompanied them to the jail. Through the mfuence of their leaders, the mob were prevented from any outbreak. Had they chose to do so, the one hundred soldiers who guarded the cabs would have soon been settled. But it was represented that more good would arise from their incarceration for a few hours.

In the evening it was announced that a meeting would be held on the Champ de Mars to-morrow at two o'clock; the Holm. George Moffatt to be in the chair; when the peace an

Hincks, Holmes & Wilson's (a radical) dwellings were smashed to pieces. Luckily at that moment a cry was made, "To Mr. Lafontaine's!" which, together with the account that Mr. Hincks had moved during the day, completely drew off the mob. Immediately upon arriving, the house of Mr. Lafontaine, which was quite new and finished, also the property of Mr. L. himself, (although he had not moved into it.) was furiously attacked. The out-buildings were set en fire, and the house completely gutted—furniture smashed, magnificent pier glasses broken to pieces, feather beds ripped up, and every sort of destruction possible. Three times the house was en fire, but put out by the leaders. After the work was accomplished and the mob retiring, they suddenly found themselves in the presence of a regiment of troops, for whom they immediately gave three cheers, and passed by.

Thus ended the second night, but the worst has to come; for what is determined to be done today, will be led on by men of standing, influence, and wealth. The mob will be armed, and assistance is momentarily expected from the townships. A number of young Frenchmen enrolled themselves as a body guard to protect Lord Elgin, who, strange to say, ran the inevitable consequences of accepting such assistance, viz.: the long talked of war of races. The St. Andrew's Society have met, and expelled his lordship from the roll of the Society, returning him, at the same time, his subscription, with interest for all the time it has been in their hands. The Curling Club have met and done the same.

It is said that his Excellency bitterly accuses his ministry of having misadvised him.

No telegraphic reports have been received from Upper Canada, so that we are in ignorance of what is going on. Some underhand work is going on with the telegraph office and the government, although denied by the managers of the telegraph.

Montbeal, April 27, 1849.

Placards signed by all the leading men, are

Montheal, April 27, 1849.

Placards signed by all the leading men, are posted up, calling a public meeting at 2 P. M.; and a proclamation by government, offering \$400 reward for the parties, or each of them, that set the Parliament buildings on fire.

MONTREAL, April 26, 1849. Arrests-Secret Session of Parliament-Excitement.
Since I wrote to you, nothing has occurred, with the exception of the arrest of Messrs. Mack, Ferres, (editor of the Montreal Gazette,) Montgomerie, Esdaile and Heward, on a charge of arson, arising out of the destruction of the parliament house. They are the gentlemen, who addressed the meeting at the Champ de Mars, on that evening. They were this morning conveyed from the court house to the jail, accompanied by a strong detach-

ment of the 19th regiment. There was no attempt at a rescue, as was very generally expected.

This night, about 8 o'clock, the mob broke the windows of the houses on Beaver Hall Terrace, belonging to Mr. Hincks, the Inspector General, Messrs. Holmes, member for the city, and Mr. Wilson, and afterwards set fire to the sheds of a building in the Saint Antoine Road, belonging to Mr. Lafontaine, the Attorney General for Lower Canada.

Mr. Lafontaine, the Attorney General for Lower Canada.

I need not state the great excitement which prevails throughout the city. Provisional governments, murders, arsons, are wordsfrequently heard. It is said, the Governor and his family have taken refuge on the Island of St. Helen's.

Parliament met yesterday (secret session) in the Bonsecour Market Hall, which was strongly garrisoned by soldiers. The guards were doubled, at all the principal posts, and the city had quite the appearance of a military garrison.

I write in great haste, as the post is just leaving.

X. Y. Z.

Translation from our French Files.

Arrest and Subsequent Liberation of the King of Spain, Par Pretension.—The Count of Montemelin, King of Spain by lineal descent, was arrested on the borders of France, on the night of the 4th of April, as a Carlist officer. He was imprisoned in the citadel provisionally, with four of his attendants, and next day was conducted to the Prefect of Police. A singular accident occurred to prove the identity of the Prince. The secretary of the Prefect of Police was a young man who had studied medicine at the College of Bourges at the same time when the Prince was also a student at college. He immediately recognised the descendant of the Ferdinands. The Pretender King was led to the frontiers of France, and there set at liberty.

Editorial Secretion,—Mons. Proudhon, editor

EDITORIAL SECRETION.—Mons. Proudhon, editor of The People, is said to have secreted himself completely since the judgment against him. No one can tell where he is. Yet he works as usual on his paper, and promises to keep up unmitigated his former attacks against all that is really social, by inculcating the principles which, by a strange misnomer, are called socialism.

inculcating the principles which, by a strange misnomer, are called socialism.

California.—The Consul of France, at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, has sent to the Chamber of Commerce, at Havre, an interesting account relating to California. The Consul commences with an account of the first discovery of gold by the Americans, in digging the mild dam at Sutter's. He then says:—"The results obtained by those who were first at the diggings are almost incredible. Drunken sailors, loose vagabonds, deserters from whale ships, escaped convicts, and men of that stamp, have come on here to Honolulu, after an absence of two or three months, worth from 80,000 to 200,000 francs. The minimum of gains each one made in a day has been sixty dollars.—There are at this moment six thousand workmen on the banks of the Sacramento. The El Dorado, that dream of adventurers ever since the days of Columbus, has at length been discovered." The Consulthen regrets that the state of treaty between France and the United States, does not allow more privileges to French ships in the port of San Francisco. He concludes with saying that he sends a specimen of the gold.

[Signed] Dillon, Consul of France.

Tuekey and Russia.—The English fleet in the

[Signed] DILLON, Consul of Franco.

Turkey and Russia.—The English fleet in the Dardanelles will be aided shortly by the junction of several French vessels of war. We learn by our latest advices from Paris, that General Aussick, the French ambassador at Constantinople, has, in his despatches to his government, strongly urged the necessity of a French force in the Dardanelles, to protect Turkey against the contemplated attack of the Russian fleet. In consequence of this state of things, the French government has determined to send several vessels of war to the Bosphorus. These ships, it is said, have orders to protect the Dardanelles, in concert with the English squadron, already engaged in that service.

A Military Editor.—General Cavaignac, it is

A MILITARY EDITOR.—General Cavaignac, it is said, has become one of the proprietors of the Paris journal Le Siècle, and is a member of the council which directs the editorial department of hat celebrated journal.

Iowa and Missouri Boundary.—The long existing difficulty between this State and Missouri is at last settled by the highest judicial tribunal known to the land—settled, too, we are happy to add, in favor of Iowa. The decision of the Supreme Court, which was delivered by Judge Catron on the 13th ult, establishes the old Indian boundary line, as it is called, as the boundary of Missouri, and of course makes that line the southern boundary of Iowa. This is what our State has been always contending for, and all that it has contended for. It was our fighting line; and the intelligence that it is at length judicially and finally affirmed, will be received with the greatest satisfaction. A decision in favor of Missouri would have been productive of great inconvenience and injury to our southern counties, by unsettling county lines and county seats. Leaving us, however, as it does, unshoun and unmutilated, the effect must be highly favorable, particularly to the strip of country in dispute.—Burlington (lowa) Gazette, April 4. IOWA AND MISSOURI BOUNDARY .- The long ex

MURDER IN HARFORD COUNTY, MD.-We learn MURDER IN HARFORD COUNTY, MD.—We learn that a most brutal murder was committed in Harford county, on Tuesday night last, near the Bush Furnace, the victim being a pedlar, supposed to be named Newman, from this city. His goods were scattered about the road, and his money gone. It is conjectured that the murderer has gone up the Susquehanna, as a horse was stolen in the neighborhood of the murder, and ridden about eight miles in that direction, when he was put in a stable by the road side, and a fresh one taken, which was found in a day or two after some distance up the canal. This circumstance leads to the opinion that the murderer was also the equestrian, who found it necessary, is his hasty flight, to so frequently relay his horses.—Baltimore Sun, April 30.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.—The St. Louis Republican, of last Saturday, says that it is stated, on good authority, that Governor French, of Illinois, has come to the conclusion that he does not possess, under the constitution, the power to appoint a Senator to fill the place to which General Shields was elected last winter, and which he did fill for several days before his ineligibility was determined by the Senate. If this is so, there must necessarily be a called session of the Legislature.

Domestic Miscellany.

The water has been let into the Utica Canal, as the navigation will open in a few days.

A duel has been fought between a midshipman named Jones, and Dr. Pope, and both severely wounded. There has been a strike on the canal between Buffal and Black Rock, the object being 10 hours a day o

and Black Rock, the object being 10 hours a day or more money.

In Cincinnati, six auctioneers have been fined \$300 for selling without a license. They have been knocked down without a bid on their part.

The Chicago Democrat of the 18th ult., states that the brig Montezuma, at anchor in the lake, with sails set, could not raise her anchor and proceed on her voyage, on account of the crew refusing to do duty. The captain came ashore for assistance. On the 21st, the vessel remained at anchor with a signal of distress flying, and a warrant for the arrest of four of the crew was sent for by the captain. The Democrat says, "we understand the crew complained of the weather being too cold."

cold."

The St. Louis Republican of the 20th ult., says that the steamer Grand Turk reached this city last evening, from New Orleans, with four hundred deck passengers on board, two hundred and fifty of whom are English emigrants, and mostly Mormons. No deaths or sickness of moment occurred among them on the passage up.

The colliers in the Schuylkill coal region have resolved that no more coal shall be sent from that region to market, until purchasers evince a stronger disposition to buy.

A widow lady regard.

A widow lady, named Preston, was inhumanly mur-dered three or four days ago. in Buckeyestown district Frederick county. Md. Maney was the object of the foul murderer, who has not, we understand, been ar-rested.

rested.

Two dead bodies have been found in the Methodist graveyard, Pittsburg, one in a coffin which was smashed up, and the other was enveloped in what appeared to be bed-clothes. The cause of so terrible an outrage upon the sacred rights of sepulture, and upon the feelings of a civilized community, has not been assigned.

A council of Prairie Indians, who inhabit the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Indian country west of Missouri and Arkansas, is to convene this summer.

During the burning of the steamer General Pike, on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, Col. Butler, a citizen of Texas, who was lately appointed to an office by President Taylor, and was well known throughout the Union, endeavored to save a lady who was travelling in his company, but in doing so lost his own life, and was burnt with the boat. The lady was saved. The boat took fire at night, when all were asleep.

The want of a hospital at Pittsburgh, for strangers, has been painfully illustrated by the death of an unfortunate man, who, it would seem, was unknown, houseless, and friendless. The cause of death was cholera. The deceased was conveyed from street to street, each one refusing to take care of him, until, at last, Dr. Pennimanj took him to his house. This act of charity does infinite honor to the heart of this gentleman, while the city authorities, by not having made provision for such cases, deserve the severest censure. They are unfit for their offices; as as such, they should be regarded by every one who possesses one particle of benevolence or humanity.

Army Intelligence.

Capt. N. W. Hunter of the United States Army, died suddenly, on Wednesday night, at the Charleston. (S. C.) Hotel. Capt. H. had arrived only that day from Savannah, and expired after a few hours' illness.

Naval Intelligence.

A naval court martial is to assemble on board the U.S. ship Pennsylvania on the 7th of May, for the trial of Commodore Head, Capt. Smoot, Lieut. Prentiss, and others.

Supreme Court—In Chambers,

[Before Judge Edmonds.]

Arkil 29—Harras Corrus.—Edward Murray and James Cromwell, charged with stealing seventeen canary birds, were brought up and their discharges sought for, on the ground that the birds were not the subject of larceny, not being kept for food. The Court was of the rame opinion, and discharged the prisoners.

[Before Judge Edwards.]

Platt vs. Suydam.—A motion was made to-day to his Honor for a receiver over the property of the defendant. It seems that the plaintiff obtained a judgment against the former, upon which an action was instituted. A Stillwell warrant was afterwards issued, under which the defendant was arrested and examined. Upon this examination the application was grounded. The motion was resisted, on the ground that the judgment was now rested in a lawyer, and proceeding for his benefit, contrary to the statute. The Judge granted the order.

Before Judge Edmonds.

Arms. 30.—The jury calendar from No. to 100 was called, and only six cases were ready, which were set down for to-morrow.

Bowery Theatre.—The scene that presented itself last evening at this house, was a most brilliant one. as every available spot was crowded, and the immense audience were most enthusiastic in their applause of the really splendid performances on the stage. The the really splendid performances on the stage. The play was "Werner, or the Inheritance," Mr. Wallack playing Werner; and we hazard nothing in saying that his performance of it throughout, was one of the most admirable pieces of acting that can be imagined. It is, undoubtedly, the very best thing he does and the enthusiastic plaudits that were continually being given, were well deserved. Never have we seen a more magnificent piece of acting than his in the scene where he meets with Ulric, and after disclosing to him that he is the plunderer of Stralenheim, seeks to palitate the deed by his false reasoning; it was truly terrific to see the cagerness, half-manical, with which the wretched Werner sought to excuse his actions in the mind of his "long lost ill-found boy." His scene, too, with Stralenheim, where he evades the questions put to him as to who he was, was admirably done. We can but repeat that Werner is, undoubtedly, the part that Mr. Wallack plays best, and we trust that the brilliant success he met with last evening, will induce him to play it more than once again during his present engagement. Mrs. Wallack as Josephine, had not much to do, but what she had she did with much taste. Ulric is the character, next to Werner, which is of most interest; and in the hands of Mr. McFarland, it was finely performed; he looked the "stalworth handsome stripling" to perfection, and by his acting added much to the success of the general performance. Mr. Gilbert, as the Hungarian, played the part of the bluff soldier, indignant at being suspected, well; whilst Winans, as the old Intendant, was very quaint and comic. Truly, last evening was a glorious one at the Bowery, and we regret that the engagement of the Wallacks is drawing to a close, as they have given the greatest satisfaction to vast numbers for the last two weeks. To-night is their last night but one. The "Stranger," and the admirable drama of the "Fover of Gold," will form the bill of the evening. We advise those who wish to get good seats to go early. play was "Werner, or the Inheritance," Mr. Wallack

Broadway, last evening, in the character of King Lear, which may be set down as one of the most difficult characters to personate. There is such a variety of talent required, that it taxes the actor in no small of talent required, that it taxes the actor in no small manner. The old man must be well played throughout; the offended yet doting father must be seen, and the injured and indignant King must also be illustrated. Mr. Forrest's effort last evening was a happy one, and received the approbation of the very large audience which was in attendance. The curse at the end of the first act was delivered in a manner which called forth loud plaudits, which were kept up for some time after the scene was completed. We think Mr. Forrest's voice has lost some of its power on the lower tones, but, taken all in all, he plays better than formerly. He rants less than he did formerly. Mr. Dyott appeared last evening, as Edgar, and really deserves much praise for the manner in which he acquitted himself in that part, which is by no means an easy one to perform with credit. The scene between "Foor Tom" and the King was admirably done. The remaining parts were well cast. Miss F. Wallack played Cordelia. Mrs. Dyott made her first appearance at this theatre, playing Goneril. The afterpiece was the new comic drama called "Which is the King" a pleasant little piece, which is received every night with great applause. Mr. Forrest will appear at the Broadway this evening, and every evening during the present week.

National Theatre.—During this present week, will be the last time that Chanfrau will play his famous character of Mosco.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will to-night give their 337th concert in this city during their present occupancy of Mechanics' Hall. This is a long run for one band of minstrels in New York, where there are such numbers of exhibitions always open to the public; but Christy's have so much merit, and such an amount of genuine talent among them, that they are able to sustain themselves for 337 nights more, we doubt not—at least the patronage they receive is as great as ever. They give a fine programme this evening.

New ORLEANS SERENADERS.—The racy and really scientific performances of these admirable singers, are

scientific performances of these admirable singers, are finely patronized by the musical public, and those who are not musical, too; for their genuine wit, ready repartee, and smart sayings, are as good in their way as their music is. Their burlesques and songs cannot fail to be appreciated by all.

Tail to be appreciated by all.

Chinese Museum.—This splendid collection is well worth a visit from every one. Just now the city is filled with strangers, coming to attend the approaching anniversaries; they can find no more interesting exhibition than this one, and ought all to visit it.

The Canal Circus, under the management of Col. Mann and Mr. John Tryon, is doing a great business in the towns on the Hudson river. They are now in Poughkersia.

Désiré Ikelheimer will give a grand concert at the Apollo Rooms, on Monday next. He will be assisted by Madlle. Eliza Vernet Valentini, Signora Corelli et Taffanelli. Max Maretzek will preside at the piano-

Mr. R. Russell has been dangerously ill, in New Orleans, of congestive fever.

Mr. Richings' benefit will take place on Monday next, in Philadelphia. The Seguins, and other distinguished professionals, will lend their powerful and charming aid on the occasion.

Henri Herz, proposes to give a concert at Norfolk, provided that 250 persons subscribe two dollars each. This is a very wise mode of proceeding, seeing how the aristocracy of this city patronise the italian opera.

Herr Alexander, Jr., intends to give several of his entertainments in Columbia, S. C.

It is said that Mrs. Butler intends to visit Providence, this week, or the following, for the purpose of giving a series of readings from the Poet of Nature.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In the Herald of yesterday is an extract from a Sunday paper of the day previous, referring to the alleged defalcation of the present United States Marshal, which says:—

"A fact not generally known, but fully developed by the present occurrences, is now brought to light—the friends of Mr. Rapelye furnished sursties for three of the Marshals on condition that he should have entire control of the finances by virtue of his position in the bureau. To facilitate the arrangement. Mr. Bleecker executed an assignment of all the emoluments of the office to his chief deputy, thus rendering Mr Rapelye Marshal de facto. This ingenious precedent was followed by Stillwell."

As my name has been improperly used in the above connection, it may be proper for me to say, that as far as I am concerned as one of the three marshals alluded to in the above extract, the statement is wholly unfounded. I was United States Marshal for sixteen months, in 1839 and 1840, (without selling my office or myself to get it.) I enjoyed its whole receipts, less the pay of my deputy, and when remayed by President Tyler, it was solely on party grounds, and while the government was in my debt. I had no such arrangement "to facilitate," for the simple reason that neither Mr. Rapelye or his triends furnished sureties for me, but were under heavy bonds to me for the faithful performance of his duties as deputy. My sureties were Lavid Banks and Thomas W. Setterthwaie. Mr. Rapelye or his friends turnished sureties for me-but were under heavy bonds to me for the faithful performance of his duties as deputy. My sureties were David Banks and Thomas W. Satterthwaite. Anthony J. Bleecker.

An Affair of Honor came off at Old Point, Va., on Thursday, between J. P. Jones, passed midshipman, and J. B. Hope, nephew of Com. Barron, in which both the combatants were seriously wounded, but not mortally.—Baltimore Sun, April 30.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds, and Ald. Adams and Downing.
SENTENCES OF WOOD FOR MURDER AND DONALDSON FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

April 30.—Wood, who had been convicted on Thursday of the murder of his wife by administering poison to her, was put to the bar to receive sentence. Upon being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him, he said he knew nothing about his wife being poisoned until the doctors told him of it; that he (Wood) was innocent of the charge, and hoped his honer would give him a long time to find it out—that is, to find out who poisoned her. The Judge then proceeded to pass sentence on him. He said that upon his trial he had every advantage—nothing was excluded in the shape of evidence that he or his counsel could suggest that bore on the case, or that could benefit him. Under those circumstances, the jury convicted him, after a very short consultation, and the whole impression left on the minds of the Court and jury was, that he was guilty of the crime charged against him, and for which he was now to suffer. His lioner then went on to impress on the convict that there was no chance of a reprieve for him, and urged him to make use of the time that would be given him to make use of the time that would be given him to make use of the time that would be given him to make use of the time that would be given him to make his peace with his Maker, and to prepare himself for another world. The sentence of the Court was, that on the 22d day of June mext, he be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

The warrant for his execution was then read and delivered to Mr. Vultee, the Deputy Sheriff. Wood was then removed. He heard the sentence with great calimness.

William Donaldson, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree at the last term, was then put to the bar, and after being questioned as to whether he had any trade or calling, upon answering in the negative, the Judge proceeded to pass sentence on him, and after reading him a lecture on the enormity of carr

TRIAL OF WILLIAM PIERCE FOR THE MURDER OF LEWIS BOTTA, THE ITALIAN ORGANIST.

William Fierce, a young man of about 19 years of age, indicted for the murder of Lewis Botta, an Italian, on the 9th of January last, was put to the bar, and directed to make his challenges. The Clerk proceeded to call over the names of the jury, and, after about two hours in discussing the various challenges made by the prisoner's counsel, the following named gentlemen were sworn to try the prisoner, and true deliverance make between him and the people:—John H. Bohn, Edward C. Little, John Pettigrew, Wm. H. Weed, Wm. Barnwall, Seth Dean, Samuel Reeves, Charles Fletcher, Richard M. Pell, David Morrison, Nathaniel Bassett, James Greley. James Greley.
The Associate District Attorney then proceeded to

the organ man was killed; saw the prisoner strike decased six or eight blows; the decased was standing on the curb; the first blow was given opposite the store, on the side-walk; he then ran into the middle of the street and hallooed; prisoner ran after him and repeated the blows; the man fell, and he afterwards struck him while down; he might have struck him five or six times; witness thought the sound of the blow was from the man's head; he continued to halloo all the time; saw prisoner, immediately after, in Bayard street, and spoke to him; he pulled out the club, and showed it to witness and a man named Conway, who was in company with witness, and asked Conway if he saw him, the prisoner, "give that saucy son of a b—— some;" knows prisoner since he was a boy; thinks his people live up on Manhattan Island.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Can you describe the difference

Cross-examined.—Q.—Can you describe the difference in sound between a body blow and a blow on the head?
A.—I could not if I did not try both; the blow on the head gives out a more solid sound than one on the

A.—I could not if I did not try both; the blow on the head gives out a more solid sound than one on the body.

EDWARD RIELLY sworn.—Is an officer of the Sixth ward police; was on duty the night of the murder; found the deceased lying on the street; assisted him twas unable; he said he wished to go home, to Orange street, where he resided; a man came up, and offered to take the organ for him; witness then assisted him as far as Cross street; the deceased assisted in putting the organ on the other man's back; they then went away; the deceased complained very much of his head.

ANTONIO MULLENAM examined.—Lived at No. 17 Orange street, at the time the deceased was killed; the deceased resided in the same house; witness received the deceased that night, after he was struck; he took the organ from the man that brought it, and left it in the house, and afterwards helped the deceased up stairs; he then laid on the bed, and said that he felt very bad indeed; he complained that he had been beaten about his head and body, and that his money had been taken from him; witness saw him next morning and had him taken to the hospital, about nine o'clock; did dot see him alive after; he was nearly dead when witness took him to the hospital; witness afterwards went to the hospital and wanted to see him; they said there that he was dead, and asked witness did he want to bury him? witness said not, he was too poor; he was so bad the morning he went to the hospital he could not speak or open his eyes; he was bleeding from the mouth.

HENRY W BULL sworn — Is house surgeon in the New York Hospital; recollects seeing the last witness on the 10th of January last; he brought a man with him; the man he brought in was entirely insensible, breathing heavily, and a little bloody froth flowing from his

York Hospital; recollects seeing the last witness on the 10th of January last; he brought a man with him; the man he brought in was entirely insensible, breathing heavily, and a little bloody froth flowing from his mouth; it was between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; on examining the patient's head, several bruises were found on the right side, over the right eye, and on the back part of his head; he lived until about ten o'clock that evening; in making the post mortem exmination, a small quantity of blood was found between the scalp and skull, in the locality of the bruises; the skull was found to be fractured, and a large clot of blood was found between the skull and brain; it was thrown out there in consequence of the fracture; the fracture was on the right side of the head, towards the brain; the pressure of the blood on the brain produced by the fracture, was the cause of death; the blows testified to by the witness Nel son, would produce such an injury as I have described; a stick like the one now produced would produce such effects.

Cross examined—On the first examination, the fracture was not apparent; but after removing the skull, a small jagged hole was found, and an artery separated, from which the blood flowed in on the brain; the fracture was not apparent; but after removing the skull, a small jagged hole was found, and an artery separated, from which the blood flowed in on the brain; the fracture was then found, and a triangular piece of the skull driven in; I should think such a fracture might be produced by falling in the street, on a hard substance; such fractures have been produced in that way.

The court here took a recess.

way. The court here took a recess.

The court here took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

James Flanagan, sworn.—Lives at the corner of Cannon and Grand streets, knows Pierce; met him on the night of the ninth of January last, in Anthony street at the corner of Orange, between 6 and 7 o'clock; we went round to Leonard street; in going round he staggered up against the organ grinder, who said something to him. and fired two pieces of ice at prisoner; prisoner went into the store and asked the Dutchman's clerk for the club that was behind the counter; witness saw him strike the man twice; heard the man halloo, and saw prisoner put the club in his bosom and run up Orange street; did not see him again that night; two or three mornings after, he came to witness's lodgings, in Chatham street, and said to witness that he hit the deceased hard enough to knock his brains out; he afterwards asked witness to go to Staten Island; they went there came back again and went to Philadelphia; they came back from Philadelphia, and prisoner went to New Haven by himself; he told witness he did not think they could give him more than five years.

To the Court.—We went to Staten Island to travel; I don't know what we went to Philadelphia for; we walked eventeen miles, and went the remainder of the way in the cars; we did not pay the car hire; we had only two shillings between us; stails in Philadelphia one night only; we came back on the cars; does not

know what he went to New Haven for; witness did not know what he went to New Haven for; witness did not go with him.

Cross-examined.—Witness has, for some time, gone by the name of Dr. Mott; prisoner and witness have been frequently at the store in Leonard street; the prisoner was drunk that night; the pieces of ice thrown by the deceased at prisoner, were pretty large, and were thrown with a good deal of force; Pierce, the prisoner, lived in the house of Mrs. Lewis, in Leonard street; he lived there with a female; she is now in court.

— Gullestie, sworn—Saw the organ man struck while he was down, by the prisoner; he struck him on the head once or twice.

the head once or twice.

The case for the prisoner opened the defence, and argued, if or the prisoner opened the defence, and argued, if or the prisoner opened the defence, and argued, if or the prisoner own the case could only be considered manslaughter; they would show the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of the occurrence, and, in addition, they would prove that the deceased first knocked the prisoner down, and flung three large pieces of ice at the prisoner. They would also show that the deceased was much the largest man. Under these circumstances, he thought the jury would be justified in finding a verdict of justifiable homicide; at all events, on the proof as it now stands, they could not render a verdict of murder.

A. Wingerson, examined for the defence,—I know the prisoner for six years, knew him to open oysters for six years, knew him to open oysters for the prisoner for six years, knew him to open oysters for the defence,—I know the prisoner for six years, knew him to open oysters for the defence,—I know the prisoner for six years, knew him to open oysters for the defence,—I know the prisoner for six years, they both drank there twice or the prisoner there, they both drank there twice or the prisoner there, they both drank there twice or the corner of Center and Anthony street; drank twice there; met Dr. Mott, alias Flannagan, they intress; he wont with them to the last place; Dr. Mott went with us and drank with us; we went from there to Little Water street; we drank there also; witness left Pierce and Mott there, and went to get his supper; prisoner is peaceable when not under the influence of liquor; when under the influence of liquor is a amount. The old man much need played throughouts. C. Little, July 1987, 1989,

by my relinquishment of its duties, to offer my resignation moy, so that such a pro tem. provision may be made by your honorable body as may seem to you proper.

I therefore respectfully tender to your honorable body this my resignation of the office of City Clerk, and ask your acceptance of the same
In doing this, allow me to add, (and I am unwilling to permit my connection with you to be severed without referring to it) that I desire to return to your Honor the Mayor, and to all the members of the Common Council, individually and collectively, and to each and all the officers of the Common Council, and others who from time to time may have been officially connected with ms in the discharge of my duties, my earnest and sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and respect which has marked that intercourse—not one single act having occurred in the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection to discuss the same of the course of that connection the course of that connection the course of the course of the course of that connection to discuss the course of that connection the course of that connection the course of the course of that connection the course of t

streets—the Assessment Committee reported in favor of directing the Clerk and Street Commissioner to proceed to the advertisement and rate of the property returned. The same, on petition of J. C. Brevoort, for remission of tax twice charged, reported in favor of remitting the tax

Law Committee—On petition of R. S. Schinde for conveyance, recommending its reference to the Attorney for examination. Same committee, in relation to the certificate on contract of J. Ashfeld, for De Kalb avenue and Raymond street sewer, report in favor of issuing certificate. Adopted. Same committee, on petition of A. J. Underhill for conveyance, report its reference to the Attorney for examination. Adopted, Committee on Lands and Places reported in favor of paying bills to sundry persons for work done on City Hall, amounting to about \$4.000. Adopted.

Watch Committee, in favor of paying bills of E. B. Morrell, \$692. Captain Velsor, \$759; and Captain Stillwell, \$693. Adopted.

Fire Department Committee reported in favor of granting the petition of Wm. Seman and others, to organize themselves as Company No. 12. Adopted.

Ald Richards presented the contract with the Brooklyn Gas Company, which was ordered on file.

A resolution of thanks was then tendered to his honor, Frances B. Stryker, for the able and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of the chief magistrate of the city, which was replied to in a suitable address by his honor. Another resolution of thanks was tendered to Peter G. Taylor, Esq., the late President of the Board; and the Common Council of 1848 and '49 adjourned size die.

FROM RIO JANKIRO.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, received at Baltimore by the arrival of the bark R. H. Douglass, dated March 13th, states that the emperor was about giving a public reception to the American emigrants bound to California, at his palace. About two thousand would be present, pursengers on the various ships at Rio at that time. Those who left Philadelphia on the brig Oscoola, Captain Fairfowl, would be among them. Many privileges had been extended by the emperor to the Americans that were not allowed to the native citizens.